Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

NUMBER 2047.] PHILADELPHIA: THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 11, 1799. [VOLUME XV.

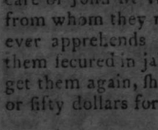
The price of this Gazette is Eight Dollars per annum to Subscribers residing in the city of Philadelphia. All others pay one Dollar additional, for enclosing and directing; and unless some person in this city will become answerable for the subscription, it must be paid Six Months in Advance.

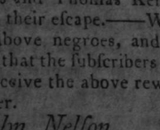
This Day will be Landed,
AT CUTHBERT'S WHARF,
From on board the ship Townsend, capt. Lovering from St. KITTS,
124 Puncheons Rum,
24 ditto Molasses,
1200 Bushels Salt,
FOR SALE, BY
Jehu Hollingsworth, & Co.
No. 47, Penn-street.

SAID SHIP IS ALSO FOR SALE.
Apply as above.
dtf
march 20

UNITED STATES, } ss.
Pennsylvania District, }
Notice is hereby given,
THAT a special District Court of the United States will be holden at the City Hall in the city of Philadelphia, in and for the Pennsylvania district, on Tuesday the 16th day of April next, at ten of the clock in the foren on of the same day, for the Trial of an Information filed by William Rawle, Esquire, Attorney of the United States in and for the said district, against

The Brigantine AMIABLE ADDELE, with her tackle, apparel and appurtenances, and cargo, consisting of Sugar, Coffee, Oranges and Limes.
The said brigantine Amiable Addele being a vessel owned by persons residing within the United States, and employed in traffic with persons resident within the jurisdiction of the French Republic, contrary to the act of Congress, in such case made and provided and seized therefor, &c.
By order of the Court.
DAVID CALDWELL,
Clerk of the District Court.
march 29 tu&stf





SHIP BROKER'S OFFICE,
And Commission Store,
NO. 129, SOUTH FRONT STREET,
Next door to the Custom House.

THE Subscriber, encouraged by the advice of his friends, offers his service to the public as a Ship and Insurance Broker.——He proposes to buy and sell vessels and every thing relating thereto—assist masters of vessels and others in entering and clearing at the Custom-House, procuring and shipping freight, settling Insurance and all other mercantile accounts, and have on hand the necessary Blanks and Stamps.
Papers in foreign languages translated, and information given in general mercantile matters.—From a knowledge gained by long experience of every branch of business he hopes to be useful to those who please to favor him with their commands. *SAMUEL EMERY.*
november 10 2aw

One Hundred Dollars Reward.
RAN away from the subscribers, living in Somerset county, state of Maryland, on the 26th of December last, two Negro Men; George and Randel—George is about six feet high, twenty-two years of age, and of a yellow complexion—had on when he went away a dark cloth coat, kersey breeches and white yarn stockings; he is a pretty good player on the fiddle.—Randel is about five feet two inches high, twenty years of age, and of a yellow complexion, has a loud hoarse voice, and is a good deal bow-legged; he pretends to be something of a cobbler;—had on when he went away, a fustian coat, home-made kersey breeches and white yarn stockings. There is no doubt, but they will change their clothes as well as their names—they having been taken up on the 29th of December last at Duck-creek, in the state of Delaware, and committed by John Cole, Esq. (by the names of Stephen and Charles) to the care of John M'Wherts and Thomas Kerker, from whom they made their escape.——Whoever apprehends the above negroes, and has them secured in jail, so that the subscribers may get them again, shall receive the above reward, or fifty dollars for either.
John Nelson.
William Bowns.
Salisbury, Somerset county } dam
Maryland, February 15, 1799 }

CHINA GOODS,
Just received per the ship New-Jersey from Canton
AND FOR SALE
BY ARCHIBALD M'CALL,
At his Store No. 187, south Second street,
—VIZ—
An assortment of Teas of the first quality,
White and yellow nankeens
Cassia, silk umbrellas
an assortment of china ware,
and a variety of SILKS, consisting of
Black and colored Lutestring
do. do. sattins
do. do. sensaws
do. do. silk handkerchiefs
do. do. sewing silks
Black Taffeties
ALSO,
12 pipes of excellent Madeira Wine,
fit for immediate use,
jan 24 §

The Subscribers have for Sale,
AT THEIR COUNTING HOUSE
No. 35, Dock-street,
White and Red Lead,
Patent shot No. 1 & 8 & 13,
Bordeaux Brandy 1st & 4th proof,
Claret in cases—first quality.
Thos. Murgatroyd & Sons.
march 29. mw&f3w

Richard Bayley & Co.
RESPECTFULLY inform the public that the Retail Business carried on by them at their Store, No. 136, Market-street, will in future be carried on by Mr. WM. BONNAX, whom they beg leave to recommend to the favor of their friends and the public.
ALL PERSONS indebted to the above firm and those to whom they are indebted, will please to apply to JOHN WHITESIDES & Co. or the settlement of their respective accounts, who are duly empowered for that purpose.
Richard Bayley & Co.

WILLIAM BONNAR,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that the above Store will be opened by him on Monday the 4th of February next, with an assortment of
DRY GOODS,
Suitable to the season, which he flatters himself will meet the approbation of those who honor him with their favor.
jan 29. §

Goods supposed to have been stolen.
The following articles were brought from the late mayor's office and deposited with the present mayor, at no. 152 south 2d street, where they are open for the inspection of any persons who may think themselves interested therein, to wit:

3 blankets	the following property, which it is believed has been stolen, was left with the Mayor, by the constables,—to wit:
1 coverlid	3 new blankets
3 hats	1 old do
2 blue cloth coats	1 brown great coat
1 spotted nankeen coat	1 shirt
2 grey plain coats	1 white cassimere waistcoat
3 sailors jackets	18 yards of black sattin
2 striped piquè de marseilles waistcoats	2 remnants of cotton
2 do half worn do	1 do Bengal
1 dark cross striped do	2 do Irish Linens
1 green silk laced do	1 do muslin
1 white embroider'd do	1 roll of black trimmings
1 striped winter do	1 string of violet do
1 flannel do	1 bunch of gum elastic bottles
1 pr. black sattin breeches	1 pair of knee buckles set with stone
3 pair nankeen do.	1 mariners compass
7 pair trowsers	1 pair of new shoes
Several pair of Silk and cotton hose	7 silver tea spoons
white and check shirts	2 do table do
cravats & hankerchiefs	3 groce of plated buttons inlaid with pearl
1 silver stock buckle	1 gold thimble
6 do tea spoons	2 do rings, one whereof with a miniature,
1 roll of coarse sheeting	1 box of white platillas
1 do of white dowlass	
1 piece of striped calico	
1 coarse muslin sheet	
3 kegs of flints	
And sundry other articles of small value	

Mayors Office, march 23 §

IMPORTED,
In the British ship Douglas, capt. Walker, from London, just arrived,
Cannon—Woolwich proof 9lb caliber, bored from the solid wighing 16cwt. 2qrs. and 20cwt. each
Ditto of 6lb caliber, wr. 11cwt. 2 qrs. each,
Ditto Swivels, mounted
Cannon shot, viz. Canister, cross bar and round
30 cases ships muskets, fowling pieces and muskettoons
Ship Store, Horseman's and Saddle Pistols,
A large assortment of Flints,
150 casks Porter, Brown Stout in Bottles,
Pantheon Stoves assorted from 20 to 40 inches diameter
40 Casks Shot, No. 1, to 6,
3000 Bushels Coals,
50 Crates Window Glass
100 Crates and 10 hhds Queens ware adapted to the West India Market,
6 bales Whitney blankets 8-4 and 10-4
For sale by
THOMAS & JOHN KETLAND.
Walnut Street Wharf.
March 16, tf

Who have also on hand,
Claret in cases, first quality,
Old Port Wine,
Horsemen's swords, hangers, &c.
Dry White Lead.
Ironmongery and webbing by the package,
Boston Beef,
A case of best roll arnotta,
Painted floor cloths,
English quart bottles in crates of 12 dozen each,
Russia bar iron, Hemp and cordage,
Cables from 7 to 16 inches,
Platillas and Britagnes,
A few trunks best kid and morocco skins,
Basket salt in hhds.

WANTED,
To Article for two or three years a young Man to a profitable business—For particulars enquire at no. 68, south Fourth street
A person who has some knowledge of painting or drawing would be preferred.
W. HAYDON,
WHO HAS
A Cellar to Let.
jan 11 §

FOR SALE,
To be EXCHANGED for property within thirty miles of the city, or to let on ground-rent forever
Several valuable building Lots,
In Philadelphia,
Enquire of William M. Biddle, no. 147, Chesnut-street.
nov. 22 §

The subscribers have on hand, and for sale at reduced prices, the following articles, viz.
Seventy Pipes London Particular Madeira Wine,
the vintage of '96, since when they have lain in a store well adapted to their improvement;
25 Chests of Young Hyson Tea;
An Invoice of well-assorted China—original cost between 8 and 900 dolls. in Canton.
HIGBEE & MILNOR.
march 21.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF
PETER & HENRY MIERCKEN,
IS this day dissolved by mutual consent, all persons indebted to them are requested to make immediate payment to Peter Miercken, and those having demands, to present their accounts to the same for settlement.
Peter Miercken,
Henry Miercken,
march 21 §

NOTICE.
THE creditors of the late William Compton, deceased, who have not rendered to the Administrators accounts of their claims properly attested, are hereby informed, that if they do not exhibit such accounts on or before the seventeenth day of April next ensuing, their claims will be forever excluded, as a dividend will then be struck and paid by S. Wilcox, at No. 145 Chesnut-street, on any day proceeding. And all those who are still delinquent in discharging the debts due from them to the estate of the late Wm. Compton deceased, aforesaid, will be pleased to take notice, that suits at law will be commenced against them, without respect to persons, if not discharged before that day.
Isaac Cathrall
John Haworth } Administrators.
Samuel Wilcox
marce 23 m.w.&sat. 117A.

NOTICE.
THE Following certificates of shares of the stock of the Bank of the United States have been lost or destroyed at sea, *to wit* 13 shares in the name of Peter Blight, of which 5 shares No 4185. 5 shares No 4186. and 3 shares No 4187, and 6 shares in the name of John Barker Church, No 2058. which were forwarded by the Countess of Leicester packet from Falmouth for New-York—and ten shares of said stock in the name of Stadnitski & Son, of Amsterdam, No 1796. which were forwarded by the Packet from Falmouth for New-York in November 1794; and for the renewal of which application is made at the said Bank, and all persons concerned are desired to take notice.
CLEMENT BIDDLE.
march 12 d3m

Take Notice
That I have applied to the Judges of the court of common pleas for the county of Northumberland, for the benefit of the insolvent act, and they have appointed Monday the 22d day of April next, to hear me and my creditors at the court house in Sunbury, where they may attend if they think proper.
To all my Creditors.
James Towar.
march 20 ¶ wed3w

Notice.
A CERTIFICATE of one share of Bank of United States, stock standing in the name of DUGAS DE VALLON, having been lost or mislaid, application is made at the said Bank for renewal of the same; all persons concerned are desired to take notice.
Abraham Van Beuren.
march 20. d3m

NOTICE.
Joseph Thomas's Creditors are hereby earnestly requested to furnish their Accounts duly attested, as soon as convenient: thereby to enable the Assignees to form an idea of the state of his affairs;—and all those indebted to said THOMAS, are required to make immediate payment to either of the Subscribers.
SAMUEL W. FISHER,
WILLIAM BUCKLEY, } Assignees of
JOHN HALL. } J. Thomas.
dec. 31. dtf

NOTICE.
PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Northumberland, for the benefit of the act of Assembly passed on the 4th day of April last for the relief of insolvent debtors, and that the said Judges have appointed the fourth Monday in April next, to hear him and and his creditors at the Court House, in the town of Sunbury in the said county.
ROBERT GRAY.
march 28 e th. 3w

To be sold by private sale,
A NUMBER of Lots for building, of different size and situation, on the Bristol road, adjoining that well known stand called the Washington tavern, between the 9 and 10 mile stones where the mail and a number of public stages are flying continually. The situation is high and healthy and easy of access both by land and water, within a few rods of the Pennypack creek, where there is safe navigation and good landing, where grist and merchant mills are carrying on a considerable trade; the above road being the best at all seasons of the year of any coming out of the city.—A plan of the said lots may be seen, and the conditions of sale made known by the subscriber near the premises.
JOHN HOLME.
march 19. tu. th. sa. tf.

Red Clover,
Timothy,
Blue Grass
Herds Grass and
White Clover } *SEEDS,*
All warranted fresh and free from all foul seed,
FOR SALE,
BY C. ROBERTS,
No. 97, Market, between Second and Third streets,
Who has also on hand, a general assortment of
Ironmongery, sadlery, cutlery and brass wares; T. Crowley Millington steel, pig-lead, block-tin, red lead, Spanish brown, Venetian red, Vermillian, &c. &c.
Wholesale & Retail.
march 2 la.&m.tu.&fr.tf.

ALL Persons having any Demands against the estate of the late Robert Hardie, mariner, deceased, are hereby requested to present them for settlement, and all those indebted to said estate, to make payment to either of the subscribers
PETER BAYNTON, *Walnut-street.*
JOHN CRAIG, *No. 12, Dock-street.* } *Executors*
jan. 14. 3awtf

ALL PERSONS,
INDEBTED to the estate of MORDECAI LEWIS, late of this city, merchant, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and those who have demands against it to produce them for payment to
Thomas Morris,
Samuel Coates, } executors.
Joseph Morris,
at the Counting House of
JOSEPH S. LEWIS,
no. 25, Dock street.
march 23 3awim

CHINA GOODS.
Now delivering from the ship New-Jersey, from Canton,
FOR SALE,
At the Stores of the Subscribers,
CONSISTING OF
Bohea
Hyson skin
Young hyson } *TEAS.*
Hyson and
Imperial
White nankeens
Lutestrings, colored and black
Sensaws do. do.
Handkerchiefs do. do. 4-4
Sewing silks do. do.
Black hair ribbon
Black sattins
Cassia in small bales
China ware in dining and tea setts
On Hand,
50 trunks and cases dimities, muslins, ginghams, muslinets and pullicat handkerchiefs, in small packages, for the West-India market.
25 trunks of printed calicoes, assorted for the West India market.
1 bale of woolen cloths, low priced
Sail canvas by the bale or piece, No. 1 to 8.
Copper in sheets 24 by 48 and 48 by 60 inches
Raised copper bottoms in tubs
A small invoice of queens ware assorted.
English wrought nails in casks.
Sheathing paper.
New-Orleans indigo
Paints of different colors, dry in casks.
Old Madeira wine fit for use.
NICKLIN & GRIFFITH.
feb. 11 m.w.fr.tf.

Capital Wharf, Lot & Stores,
ALSO,
SUNDRY GROUND-RENTS.
To be Sold, at Public Vendue,
at the Merchants' Coffee-House,
on the 17th day of the 4th month, at 7 o'clock in the evening,
if not previously disposed of at private sale,
THAT valuable estate 71 feet on Water-street, bounded on the North by Sassafras street, and extending into the river Delaware; on which are erected very extensive stores and wharf, in good repair.—Plenty of water for the largest ships to lay at the wharf In every respect a capital situation for any business requiring extensive ware-houses and the convenience of a wharf; or for any person wishing to invest money in real estate, that produces a handsome income.
ALSO,
The following Ground-Rents, well secured, on Sassafras, Seventh & Cherry-streets:

Dolls. Cts.			
205 90	per ann.	payable by	John Nicholson,
35	do	do	Robert Evans, sen.
37	do	do	William Powell,
40	do	do	William Bell,
40	do	do	John Evans, jun.
39	do	do	Andrew Beamer,
63	do	do	Maurice Moynihan
33 60	do	do	Henry Pepper,
19 80	do	do	Thos. Newby & wife
36 90	do	do	John How,
39 60	do	do	The Pennsylvania Society for the abolition of Slavery,
19 83	do	do	Adam Zantzinger,
23 75	do	do	Ellis Fry,
31 35	do	do	William Rinchart,
46 67	do	do	Peter Fritz,
46	do	do	Valentine Hoffman,
45	do	do	Valentine Umbehend
42 58	do	do	Jacob Colloday,
120 27	do	do	Frederick Heiss,

On Brown, between Second and Third-streets, Northern Liberties:
20 per ann. payable by Jacob Houser,
20 do do Joseph Fitch.
For further particulars, enquire of
JOHN WARDER,
No. 208, North Front-street.
3d month, 29 mw&tf17A

Copper Warehouse,
Late ALEXANDER BISLAND, & Co.
No. 201, MARKET-STREET,
ROBERT KID,
HAVING purchased the Stock of the above firm, Solicits the patronage of the public and their friends; where they may depend on being served on the very best terms with the following goods:
—viz.—
A general assortment of Copper Bottoms and Sheets, for Copper Smiths and other purposes,
Pig and Bar Lead,
Block Tin and Crowley Steel,
Tin in Boxes, and Brass Kettles in Nests,
With a large and general assortment of Ironmongery.
feb. 16 a1w w&sf

Removal.
THOMAS CLAYTON, *Hatter,*
HAS removed to No. 126, south Front street, where he intends carrying on his business as formerly, and has on hand a complete assortment of his own manufactured ladies, gentlemen and childrens'
HATS.
Canada Beaver & Musk-rat Skins,
With a complete assortment of FURS, always for sale.—He has received per the late arrivals from London, a complete assortment of
Fashionable English Hats,
Which he now offers for sale at very reduced prices.
jr.. 29. 1aw6m

JOHN MILLER, junr.
HAS REMOVED FROM NO. 8, CHESNUT,
To the Five Story Building, in Dock, near Third-street,
WHERE HE HAS FOR SALE,
300 Bales of Bengal Goods;
CONSISTING OF
Cossas
Bastas
Mamoodies
Humhums
Taffatics
Striped Doreas
Calicoes
Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.
Also a large assortment of
Madras Handkerchiefs,
of various descriptions.
January 1 1awtf

Philadelphia, March 1799.
PROPOSAL
By THOMAS DOBSON,
At the Stone House, No. 41, South Second street,
for furnishing by subscription
ENCYCLOPEDIA;
OR A
DICTIONARY
OF
ARTS, SCIENCES,
AND
MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE;
On a PLAN entirely NEW:
By which the different Sciences and Arts are digested into the FORM of distinct
TREATISES OR SYSTEMS,
COMPREHENSING
THE History, Theory, and Practice, of each, according to the Latest Discoveries and improvements: and full Explanations given of *Various Detached parts of Knowledge*, whether Relating to Natural and Artificial Objects, or to Matters Ecclesiastical, Civil, Military, Commercial, &c. Including Elucidations of the most important Topics relative to Religion, Morals, Manners, and the Oeconomy of Life; together with a description of all the Countries, Cities, principal Mountains, Seas, Rivers, &c. throughout the World; a General History, *Ancient* and *Modern*, of the different Empires, Kingdoms, and States; and an account of the Lives of the most Eminent Persons in every Nation, from the earliest ages down to the present times. Compiled from the Writings of the best Authors, in several Languages; the most approved Dictionaries, as well of General Science as of Particular Branches; the Tranfactions, Journals, and Memoirs, of learned Societies, both at home and abroad; the MS. Lectures of eminent Professors on different Sciences; and a variety of original Materials, furnished by an extensive Correspondence.
The Publisher having been solicited to furnish sets of this valuable and important work by one volumn at a time, which by dividing the payments, might make the acquisition of the work more convenient to purchasers, proposes to dispose of the few remaining copies on the following:
CONDITIONS.
The Work being already completed in Eighteen large Quarto Volumes in boards, Elegantly printed on Superfine paper, illustrated with five hundred and forty-two Copper plates:
I. A volume in boards will be delivered to each Subscriber in the first week of every month till the whole be delivered, which will take a period of eighteen months.
II. Every Subscriber on receiving the first Volume, to pay Twenty Dollars.

On receiving the Second	15 Dollars
The Third,	12 Dollars
The Fourth,	10 Dollars
The Fifth,	10 Dollars
The Sixth,	8 Dollars

and Five dollars for each of the succeeding volumes, till the whole is delivered, which will amount in the whole to One Hundred and Thirty-five Dollars, being the present price for complete sets.
Any subscriber who may chuse to have the whole in a shorter time than 18 months, may have any number of volumes that may be agreeable at the same time at the above prices.
To prevent any misunderstanding it is proper to express that no volume will be delivered to any person without the money, and as the sets on hand are but few in number, it will be requisite that such as choose to become subscribers should apply as early as possible to prevent disappointments.
☞ Complete Sets may be had as above, or bound in various manners.
march 6. w&s 6w.

FOR SALE,
50,000 Acres of LAND,
LYING in the county of Russel, state of Virginia, bounded on the east by the river Clinch, on the south by the river Guest, and to the west by Sandy river. This tract (situate six miles from the Courthouse of the above county, 25 from the town of Abington, is well settled, and has likewise the advantage of a waggon road) is divided into tracts of 10, 5 and 1500 acres each, and will be sold, altogether, or in lots, as it may suit the purchasers, by one of the owners who will reside there during the months of May, June and July next, in order to put them who may become purchasers in possession.
The plots duly authenticated and certified by the surveyors, are in the hands of the subscribers. Every satisfaction will be given with respect to the right, to which the patents give full and ample testimony. Great accommodations will be made respecting payment, and every necessary information may be had, by applying to F. & A. TUBEUF.
Petersburg, Feb. 15. 22w3m

Just Received,
And to be Sold, by
JAMES HUMPHREYS,
In Third-street, opposite the Bank of the United States.
A FEW COPIES OF
DISCOURSES,
ON SEVERAL IMPORTANT SUBJECTS.
By the late
Right Rev. SAMUEL SEABURY, D. D.
Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the States of Connecticut & Rhode-Island.
Published from Manuscripts prepared by the Author for the Press.
The late publications of Robertson's North America, Staunton's Embassy, the Midnight Bell, with a variety of others—STATIONARY of all kinds, and BLANKS and STAMPS of every denomination, may be had of said *Humphreys.*
april 3 eod3t

WHEREAS
ISAAC PAINTER having made an assignment of all his property for the benefit of all his creditors who sign his discharge;—the assignee wishing to arrange the business as soon as possible, and likewise to give the said Isaac Painter an opportunity of doing something for himself and family: therefore those creditors who have not signed his discharge are informed that unless they come forward and sign the same discharge on or before the first day of May next ensuing, they will be excluded the benefit of a dividend; and all those who are indebted to the said firm are requested to make immediate payment to prevent further trouble.
JACOB CLARK, Assignee.
march 3 3awtf

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

Philadelphia, April 6, 1799.

For sale at public auction,

AT the Custom House, on Tuesday the 7th May, 1799, the following Merchandize, which remain in the Custom House Stores more than nine months unclaimed by the owners or consignees thereof.

RS	No. 26	one trunk containing linen, muslin and dimity
FIW	2	one case containing plush
C&Co.	1	one box containing tapes
P		
PD		one box music books
		one box sewing needles
		four chests of Chinese curiosities, two large paintings
Mrs. Boulton,		one box indigo
IM		one box containing shoes and cotton
Joshua Gilpin		one box garden seeds
		one box containing cotton stockings, shirts, pocket handkerchiefs & shoes.
1◇T		three boxes containing six hundred and sixty one numbers of Winterbotham's general description of America
X		one box soap
912		four hhds beans
W		one bag coffee
M		two barrels walnuts
		one barrel peminto
		one box sugar
P&C	1a8	eight cases guns
PD	1	one cases containing a forte piano one box artificial flowers.

april 8 dt7M

For Kingston.

THE SHIP

TOWNSEND.

JOHN SHERER, Master,

With good accommodations for passengers—will sail on the 13th inst. For passage only apply to

SAMUEL RHOADS,
No. 1, Penn-street.

April 9. dtf

For Charleston, (S. C.)

THE MAIL PACKET

YEATMAN,

Capt. LOUGHEAD,—with good accommodation for passengers. will positively sail at 8 o'clock on Friday morning the 12th inst. For freight or passage apply to the captain on board at Smith's wharf, the first above Race street.

March 5. dtsri

FOR LONDON.

The British armed SHIP

DOUGLAS,

JAMES WALKER, captain.

NOW ready to receive a Cargo—for freight or passage apply to

Thomas & John Ketland.

april 3 §

JUST LANDING,

From on board the ship WOODROP SIMS'
JOHN B. HODGSON, commander,
from CANTON,—and for sale by
JOSEPH SIMS,
No. 155, South Water-street,

Bohea Teas, in whole, half, and qr. chests,
Hyson, Hyson Gomee, Young Hyson and Hyson skin Teas, in quarter chests,
Souchong and Pecho Souchong in quarter chests and boxes,

An assortment of

Silks, Bogleporcs, Hair Ribbon, Umbrellas, and Fans,
A complete assortment of China Ware,
Rhubarb, Cassia, Nankeens, &c. &c.

april 9 63w

New Philadelphia.

THE proprietors of the high ground in the neighbourhood of this city, known by the name of Springetsbury Manor; (bounded on the west by the river Schuylkill, on the east by Fourth street, from Schuylkill, on the north by Francis's lane, and on the south by Callowhill street) have agreed to appropriate it for the purpose of building a new city as a summer retreat.

The plan in two sections may be seen at the Coffee house. The main street, 100 feet wide, runs nearly east and west along the top of the ridge, striking Schuylkill a little above the upper ferry, where nature has placed everlasting abbutments, and stone in abundence to form a permanent bridge of one arch, that cannot be approached by ice or floods.

A street of 66 feet wide, is laid out on each side of, and parallel to the Main street. These are crossed by five new streets at right angles, and by the continuation of Front, Second, Third and Fourth-streets from Schuylkill.

The situation is high, airy and healthy, and commands an extensive prospect. The water is good.

The canal runs obliquely through it.

It is just a sufficient distance from the Delaware for a pleasant walk, to give an appetite to dinner after the business of the day is over.

April 3 tSat.

To be sold at Public Vendue,

On Saturday next the 13th inst. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises,

One hundred and eleven of the highest and best situated Lots in the New Town,

Each containing 30 feet front, and about 200 deep. The whole is situated on the west side of Fourth Street from Schuylkll, on the high ground opposite Bush Hill gardens, agreeably to a plan at the Coffee House, and at the old city Auction Store.

To accommodate purchasers, one lot will be put up at a time, and the buyer will have the right to take as many adjoining, as he may think proper, at the same rate. The terms are, one third cash, approved notes at three months for the remainder, when deeds clear of all incumbrances, will be given.

Connelly & Co. Auct'rs.

April 3. t S.

Just Received,

From HAMBURG by the JASON, VISSER, and via Baltimore and for sale by the subscribers

Platillas,
Creas á la Morlaix,
Dowlas
Checks and stripes,
Listadoes
Bretagnes,
Ticklenburgs,
Barcelona Brandy in Pipes.
Port Wine in quarter casks.

On Hand,

Claret in Hogsheads,
Bourdeaux Brandy,
Russia Bristles.

Erich & Lewis Bollman.
No. 107, Spruce-street.

april 1 §

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
On Willings and Francis's Wharf,
200 Gin Cases,
Also, a few bales of Bengal Goods.

G. WILLING.

Feb. 28. 3taw.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

THURSDAY EVENING, *APRIL* 11.

MR. PITT'S SPEECH,

ON THE

UNION WITH IRELAND.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

JANUARY 31, 1799.

The order of the day for taking into consideration his majesty's last message respecting Ireland, and the message itself being read,

The chancellor of the exchequer rose, and spoke in substance as follows:—

When I proposed this day, for taking his majesty's most gracious message into consideration, I indulged the hope that the result of a similar communication to the parliament of Ireland would have been more favorable to the success of a measure which I then tho't and still continue to think of the utmost importance to the power, the resources and stability of the empire, to the best interests of both countries, and in a particular manner calculated to secure the peace, tranquility and improvement of the sister kingdom—That hope, I regret to say, from the proceedings of the Irish legislature, at least one branch of it, is for the present disappointed. I feel and know that with the parliament of Ireland resides the full and entire competency on behalf of those whom they represent, and with whose interests they are entrusted, to adopt or to reject any proposition which may be addressed to them by the legislature of this country. I see that one of the branches of the Irish parliament has expressed a repugnance even to enter upon the consideration of the subject. Convinced, however, as I am, that the subject is deeply connected with the general welfare of the empire, with the interests of England, and with the tranquility and advantage of Ireland, I must regret that the recommendation, even for its discussion, was, in the first instance, received with such sentiments. But whatever feelings of regret I may entertain at their decision, knowing that they have the undoubted right to pronounce for themselves, I speak of their determination with respect. At a moment so critical and eventful, no man can be less inclined than I am to pursue any conduct, or to wish any sentiment, that could excite any differences that can be fatal to the common interest of the two countries, or in any degree to weaken the advantages of that connection, which is admitted to be so essential to the interests of both. Yet, while I respect the right of the Irish parliament to decide for themselves, nor doubt the individual motives of those who contributed to the determination, I feel likewise that here I have rights to exercise and duties to perform. Those rights and duties not only permit, but perhaps now more than ever require, that I should explain and record the principles upon which the executive government has acted, and the views by which it was guided in bringing forward this subject for dicussion. It remains for me, then, to give a general outline of the nature of a plan of such magnitude and importance, and which I consider as so intimately connected with the dearest interests of the empire. Should I succeed in convincing you of the advantages of that plan, though while the sentiments of the Irish parliament remain unchanged, there can be no chance of its receiving its full success, I do not think that we are called upon altogether to abstain from the discussion. On the contrary, it will rather be our duty to state distinctly the grounds upon which the measure is entertained, and the principles by which we are guided. If after due deliberation you should feel the importance of the plan, the resolutions which you may afterwards adopt ought to remain as a record of the principles by which you will abide, and the general views upon which you are willing to draw closer the connection which subsists between the two countries, whenever the parliament of Ireland shall think fit to enter upon the consideration of the subject. At all events, no person can deny that a question like this, which in its very nature is calculated on the outset to operate on the passions, which appealing so directly to the honest feelings of national pride, so liable to misconstruction, so open to misrepresentation, ought to be fairly known. It is right that its basis and its object should be understood. It is fit that the views and intentions of his majesty's government in bringing into discussion this most interesting subject should be stated and explained. Yet, in this, I look much farther than mere vindication. I feel the measure which was in contemplation, to be founded on a utility to both countries, so clear and so demonstrable, so advantageous to the empire in general, to Ireland, which all agree cannot be separated from it without ruin to herself, that to secure its adoption it is of the utmost importance to state the plan fully, impartially and temperately; to submit it in that shape to those who are so deeply interested in its success, in order that the landed and commercial interests be enabled to examine fairly a plan, in which they are so nearly concerned, and that they may have an opportunity of pronouncing an unbiassed judgment after they have pursued an impartial enquiry. I am the more inclined to follow this course when I observe, that amidst all the advantages which a question of this nature in its outset presents to its opposers, barely one half of those who voted upon it in one house of parliament, declared against all discussion. In the other house of parliament, where so great a proportion of the property of the country resides, it was carried in favor of consideration by a decisive majority. Bearing in mind the various modes by which a measure like this can be assailed in its outset, the prejudices and the passions it may rouse, many of the people of Ireland, and no inconsiderable part of the commercial interests of the country have declared in its favor. When the temper of the country shall subside into a disposition of sober examination, there is room to hope, therefore, that the measure will be adopted—tho' not by a unanimous vote, which in such a question is not to be expected by the decisive voice of parliament, and will be hailed with the approbation of the enlightened majority of the country. It is in this hope that I am still inclined to submit to you a general outline of the plan proposed, not with the design to urge it at this present moment; but in order that it may be known and understood, that it may have a chance to produce upon the minds of the people of Ireland that effect, which, in regard to their particular interests, and the general welfare of the empire, is so much to be desired. Impressed with these sentiments, then, it is my object at present to state not the detail of the plan, which must be the subject of much future discussion, but a general outline of the principles on which it is founded. The fairest mode seems to be to open the nature of the resolutions on which both parliaments would be called upon to decide. With a view to this object, it may be necessary to move that the house resolve itself into a committee to take these resolutions into consideration. It is not my intention there, however, to call for any vote. Some future day will be fixed for the discussion, and if on a full investigation it should be the opinion of the committee that the plan is calculated to secure the advantages at which it aims, they will recommend the adoption of it.—Nothing could contribute more to the happy attainment of so great an object, than that parliament should express its sentiments, lay them at the foot of the throne, and leave it to his majesty, at a proper moment, to communicate to the parliament of Ireland the decision of the British legislature. I shall proceed, therefore, to explain the general nature of the resolutions which it is my intention to propose. Before entering upon any statement of the plan, however, it will be proper to say, something of the general grounds of expediency on which the measure is founded. I am happy to find that the leading object, the necessity of maintaining and rendering perpetual the connexion between the two countries, is recognised. This principle was stated as fully and as strongly as it could be laid down by an hon. gentleman opposite to me, who last debate deprecated all discussion. So far I agreed with the hon. gentleman; but I likewise viewed the matter in a more comprehensive light. I agreed with him not merely that the connection between the two countries should be maintained, but I contended that it should be considered in all its aspects and all its tendencies; that it should be our object to maintain and to cherish that connexion in such a manner, as to give weight and vigor to our imperial strength; to carry to their utmost height the resources of the empire, to improve the happiness, to promote the prosperity of Ireland, and to communicate to her inhabitants a full portion of the blessings by which the people of Great Britain are distinguished. Feeling, then, the paramount importance of maintaining that connection, what is now its situation? We have lately seen this connection attacked both by domestic treason, and by foreign force. We see, that, in a contest in which the arms of this country have so often triumphed, the only one which remains to our enemy, baffled and defeated, is that of disuniting Ireland from the British empire. In how many instances the defeated attempts of the enemy have turned to the glory and strength of this country, a review of our successes has already shewn. God grant, that in this attempt to disunite the British empire, their efforts may be to knit our strength, to encrease our resources, and to add to the energy of that power which has combatted their designs, and which forms the chief barrier to the civilized world against the usurpation of France. This connection we have seen assailed by domestic treason, linked with foreign force, and arising too out of the declared designs of the enemy. We have seen domestic treason prosecuting its baneful attempts by every artifice, grafting jacobinism on the old diseases which necessarily grew out of the state of Ireland. Seeing then so clearly how much the connection, which it is our object to cherish, is endangered, surely it is not idle to think of some new arrangements to guard against a danger now more urgent and more malignant. Whatever sentiments might formerly have been entertained on the subject of Ireland, we know that this is considered as the most vulnerable part of the empire. We ought to profit by the designs of the enemy to strengthen ourselves against their attack. From their conduct we ought to draw an useful lesson for the regulation of ours. We ought to avail ourselves of the means of defence suggested by the artfulness of their attack. It is their wish that they should be infatuated enough not to apply the only remedy which will consolidate our own power, and defeat their machinations. It will hardly, I think, be denied by any one, that these circumstances exclusive of every other consideration, are sufficient to justify a review and consideration of the state of connection between the two countries. It requires but a moment's reflection for any man who has marked the progress of events, to decide what is the true state and character of this connection. We see that it is one which does not afford that security, which in times less dangerous and less critical than the present would have been necessary, to enable the empire fully to avail itself of its strength and resources. When last I addressed the House on this subject, I stated that the adjustment of 1782, so far from being final, left the connexion every hour exposed to the utmost peril, that it consisted in demolishing the old system of connexion, a system which I do not regret, because its narrow spirit not only was injurious to Ireland, but detrimental to Great Britain, as it tended to cramp the improvement of both, and to deprive us of the benefit of common strength, Still, however, if the bare demolition of an old and virtuous system, it stated to be a new and improved system, is the most hypocritical pretence, or the most childish presumption. It is the system of reforming every thing by substituting nothing. Such, on the review of it is the situation in which the connection was left by this boasted system, and I shall prove it to be the opinion of parliament, the opinion of the ministers themselves, who boasted the adjustment of 1782, to be a new, a perfect system, that it was incomplete and imperfect, and that it required the substitution of a new system to place the connexion upon a sure and permanent basis. I shall prove that such was the opinion of some of those who now contribute most to the rejection of a proper plan for securing the connexion without any discussion. Such was the opinion of a person for whom I entertain great respect, but for whom I should profess more respect than I feel, were I to say that he fills with equal credit in another place, that situation which you, sir, hold in this house. But that person to whom I allude, once pronounced that adjustment which he now maintains to be final, to be a system that could not last. Last Wednesday I alluded to the state of that transaction in 1782. Previous to it a messenger was sent to the Irish parliament desiring to know the causes of the distructions which prevailed in the country, in consequence of which an address was presented by both houses, in which the right asserted by this country to bind Ireland was stated to be the grievance. These addresses were laid before this house, to which a similar message had been sent. On these a motion was grounded for the repeal of the declaratory law, so that the satisfaction required by the Irish legislature was complete. Parliament, however, resolved that a further agreement by mutual consent was necessary. [Here Mr. Sherridan suggested that the whole proceedings should be read.] I believe I state correctly the substance of the proceedings; I shall afterwards move that the whole may be read. At present I beg that I may not be interrupted. It certainly was the opinion of the house, that a further agreement by mutual consent was necessary. An address was voted by the house, desiring that measures might be taken for that effect, and the secretary of the day, an honorable gentleman—who, though a member of the house, had not for some time appeared in his place, notified his majesty's answer, announcing that measures should be taken for the purpose recommended. I again assert, that it was in contemplation of the existing administration to perform the pledge thus given; no steps were however taken for this purpose, the adjustment was felt to be imperfect, and in that state it has since continued. What in point of fact is the connexion as it now stands? We say that the two countries should be inseparably connected. At present there are two separate and independent legislatures: the executive power in both must be the same, and the crown retain the right of passing the acts of the Irish legislature under the great seal of Britain, by the advice of British ministers. Such is the basis on which rests a connection essential to the welfare and the existence of both countries, and such the safeguards by which it is secured. I would ask any man, whether such a connection is sufficient to consolidate the strength, to give vigour to the resources, to establish the tranquility of the empire, to obviate all local jealousies, to determine all commercial relations, to leave clear and precise the complicated interests of the two countries? It is sufficient to state the question, to shew how inadequate the present arrangement must be.—On this point I have the support of that gentleman's authority to whom I lately alluded—an authority to which some are now disposed to pay more deference than formerly they would have allowed. I refer to the opinions delivered by that person on the debate on the Irish propositions in 1785. It is not my intention here to discuss the merits of these propositions. In my opinion, however, they went as far as there could be a hope of success, to draw closer the connection between the two countries, and to place it on a more friendly basis. This I think will be allowed, that those who maintained the arrangement of 1782 to be final, and to be sufficient to establish the connection, will hardly deny that the propositions were necessary to prevent the clashing of local interests. For the sentiments of the gentleman to whom I alluded on the subject of the Irish propositions, I refer to a record of better authority than that on which the transactions of parliament commonly rest, and authenticated in some degree by himself. I find then that fourteen years ago, two years after the adjustment, a gentleman, then chancellor of the exchequer in Ireland, who now presides in the house of commons, in a debate on the Irish propositions, said, "that if this infatuated country (Ireland) now gives up these propositions, she may look in vain for the offer at some future period." No, here the right honourable gentleman is mistaken; they have had the offer of the same advantages more complete, and in all respects better calculated to attain their object, which he has now exerted all his influence to reject. But continues he, "things cannot remain as they are. Commercial jealousy is roused; it will increase with an independent legislature, and the political union will be exposed to many shocks which threaten altogether the dissolution of the connection." [Here there was a cry of hear! hear!] I am glad to find these sentiments thus acquiesced. Gentlemen will observe, however, that I am not endeavouring to pledge the right honourable gentleman, whose sentiments I quote, to the measure of an union. My object is to shew that this opinion was, that the state of things established in 1782 was incomplete, and must lead to the danger of dissolving the political connection between the two countries. I do not mean to draw from his sentiments the inference that a legislative union is now indispensable, but to prove that the adjustment of 1782, in his opinion, was not final. Some gentlemen are now willing to allow great weight to his authority; how then will they get rid of his authority against the boasted adjustment of 1782. I hope that gentlemen will direct their answer to this distinct point, and not mistake the object which I have been endeavouring to establish. But what is the evil to which the right honourable gentleman alluded in the passage quoted? commercial jealousy between two countries with independent legislature. How then is this jealousy to be obviated? either by a compact to restrict their independence on commercial subjects, or by blending the two separate legislatures by a legislative union. In spite of that person's eloquence and authority, however, when stating the importance of guarding against the evil, it so happened that the doctrines derived chiefly from the side of the water succeeded in convincing the Irish people that it would be inconsistent with their independence to submit to any compact whatever. That person says that the unsettled state in which this subject was left, would lead to a separation. The arrangement proposed to obviate the inconvenience was then attacked with the same success against his authority, as now another and more complete remedy has been attacked under his auspices. Either then you must leave the seeds of separation in the very nature of the system now established; you must extinguish them by a compact or by a legislative union. With all these arguments and authorities of parliament, the persons who were the authors of the boasted system of 1782, and other persons of weight, tend to shew that it was not final and complete, we have the testimony of experience too to prove its inadequacy to secure the connection between the two countries on a lasting basis. We did feel that it left the connexion exposed to the most imminent perils. On one occasion particularly, it might have produced the most signal calamities, had we not been rescued from the danger by an event, upon which we all look back with a joy which subsequent circumstances have more justified and confirmed. I allude to the question of the regency. With two independent parliaments, it was accident alone that preserved the identity of the executive power, which is the principal safeguard of the connection, and this was to be held by tenures so different, as, would totally have rendered unavailing the security which this identity bestows, or rather would have engendered such disputes and embarrassments as might have exposed the connexion itself to the greatest danger. I should be glad to hear what answer those who deny the danger of clashing and opposition of views on the present system, can give to this pregnant instance of dangerous difference of opinion. Will it be considered as a light matter then, that when we find both in commercial as well as political relations, there is no remedy for the clashing opposition which may arise?—After seeing the recorded opinion of parliament of the parties, by whom the arrangement of 1782 was made, and the testimonies of experience on the whole subject within the short period since it was adopted, perhaps it is hardly necessary to appeal to farther proofs of its inadequacy. But when we consider the distinct powers possessed by the legislatures of the two countries, on all the points of peace and war, of foreign alliance, have we not seen circumstances to induce us to think it possible at least that on some of these important questions the decision of the two parliaments might have been at variance? Are we talking of an indissoluble connection when we see the influence of particular opinions on the most important points? Can we really think the interests of the empire, or its different branches fixed upon a safe and solid basis? I am anxious to discuss this point closely with any set of men, either here or in Ireland. Suppose for instance, that the war which the parliament of this country consider to be just and necessary, had been voted by the Irish legislature to be unjust, unnecessary, and hostile to the principles of humanity and freedom: would the parliament of Ireland have been bound by this country? If not, what security have we, that when most of all necessary for their common interest and common salvation, they shall have but one friend and foe? I am eager to hear what can be said of the solidity of a connexion placed on a basis so imperfect, and liable to be shaken by so many accidents, I have already observed, that in the peculiar circumstances of the present moment we may find stronger reasons for correcting the imperfections of the existing system than were to be found at any former period. If I state only that this country is now engaged in a contest the most important that ever occurred in the history of the world; that Great Britain has made the only manly and successful stand against the common enemies of all civilized society; if in this great and trying situation we find that there is a weak point which diminishes the vigour of our efforts, and presents the only hope of success to a baffled enemy, does not prudence dictate the necessity of strengthening what is weak, and of availing ourselves of our greatest means to enable us to maintain the glorious struggle? If in a contest of liberty against despotim, of property against rapine, of religion against impiety, of a civilized society against the destroyers of all social order; terms which once were represented as unnecessary acclamations, but which are found to be only the feeble expressions of the calamities which the principles and the arms of France have spread in their baleful progress, and which the wounds of a bleeding world attest: if in such a contest, and in such a cause there be any means of remedying our principal weakness, and adding to that strength to which the world now looks as its great bulwark against universal oppression, it is a benefit in itself so solid, so grand, so inestimable, that all minor views, all local considerations, would sink in the comparison. The people of Ireland must feel a pride in being associated with this great and high calling; they must feel proud in contributing to oppose the torrent of unprincipled violence, and to defeat the ambition of the enemy. I need not argue that an union on fair principles would tend to add to the general strength of the empire. There is no statesman so little acquainted with the

general politic of Europe and the particular intereſts of the Britiſh empire, but would tell you that this union would contribute more than any other ſingle event to add to your power and your reſources. Whatever errors may have prevailed in former ſyſtems with regard to Ireland, every writer on the ſubject ſtates it is an acquiſition of immenſe importance to the ſtrength of the empire, if its whole power were ſo arranged as to be wielded to the greateſt advantage. Aſk the miniſters of your allies, aſk the agents of your enemy, what would contribute ſo much to animate the hopes of your friends, and to fill your foes with diſmay, as to tell them that you were now more cloſely united; that you had placed the ſyſtem of Ireland on a more permanent baſis; that you had conſolidated the whole ſtrength of the empire? Nor is it the leaſt important conſideration how much you would thus ſtrengthen what is now your weakeſt part, conſequently how much you would contribute to the advantage of Ireland. It is clear that in proportion as you concenter the ſtrength of an empire, the better you will be able to direct the united ſtrength towards that point which is the moſt liable to attack. Recollect what enabled us alone to reſiſt the wild and eccentric force of France, what binds two ſuch mighty members of the ſame body, and gives them incalculable ſtrength. Conſider the mutual advantage of opening to each the markets of the other, and by enriching both, augment the general maſs of wealth and power. But, what is the object of more immediate care? Conſider how the permanent ſecurity of Ireland is to be eſtabliſhed. The ſafety of the ſiſter kingdom was aſſailed both by domeſtic treaſon and foreign force. What were the means of its deliverance? Was it not protected by our naval triumphs defended by the voluntary aid of our gallant troops ſupported by our pecuniary reſources, defended too by the generous loyalty of her inhabitants their unſubdued courage, by which they ſhewed themſelves worthy to be brethren of Engliſhmen, and higher praiſe I cannot beſtow. By that courage they might indeed have triumphed unaided, but the deciſion would have been more doubtful, and they muſt have waded to victory through oceans of blood. In the late perilous circumſtances the very extent of the danger proved its curſe. The tie of common intereſt was too powerful to be reſiſted; the welfare and exiſtence of Britain was aſſailed through Ireland; ſhe ſaw the attempt to deprive her of Britiſh connection and to ſubſtitute in its place the poiſonous principles and the baneful inſtitutions of France. The military force of this country voluntarily ſtepped forward to defend Ireland in her difficulties; they ſhewed the ſpirit of union,—they ſhewed they were equally alive to the intereſts of Ireland as of England. I do not ſtate theſe circumſtances to upbraid the people of Ireland with the aſſiſtance we gave them; I mention them as the proofs of the common intereſt, a ſpirit of union. But had the criſis been of leſs magnitude the ſame means and exertions might not have been in our power. How can we ſay then that ſimilar dangers may not recur, dangers which being more diſguiſed may ſeem leſs imperious to dictate co-operation, and may therefore inſpire leſs ſpirited reſiſtance. What remedy then is there but to indentify the intereſts of the two countries, to ſecure the advantages in proſperity and in war, a free communication of the bravery, the reſources, and the power of the empire for its common defence. The intereſts of the two countries, are the ſame, and nothing but a conſolidation of their power can guard againſt the recurrence of paſt dangers, and provide in future for their common protection.

(To be continued.)

From Madrid Papers, by the Eliza and Mary, arrived at New-York.

RADSTADT, January 1.

The loſſes which the princes and ſecular eſtates have ſuſtained on the left ſide of the Rhine, amounts to 472 German miles, and 1,144,523 ſouls, and thoſe of the eccleſiaſtical eſtates to 1112 miles, and 1,844,650 ſouls, not including ſmall abbeys and convents.

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The fortreſs of Ehrenbreitſtein is as cloſely blockaded as it was before the Deputation of the empire conformed to the *ultimatum* of the French miniſters. They have moreover demanded latterly, from the countries on the right ſide, a contribution of 1,600,000 livres in ſpecie, and various goods which amount to 200,000 florins. Among the articles which have been diſcovered ſecreted, are 40,000 bottles of brandy, and 150,000 weight of iron, &c.

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MILAN, December 29.

The grand duke of Tuſcany, has iſſued a proclamation, ſtating, that the Neapolitans reſiding at Liorna, and affiliated to his Sicilian majeſty, are to leave the city and the port. The reaſon of ſuch a meaſure being taken is, that Mr. Windham, miniſter of his Britannic majeſty at Florence, has given one million of livres to aſſiſt in carrying on the war.

TRUMBULL's PRINTS.

J. ANTHONY,

RESPECTFULLY informs the ſubſcribers to *Trumbull's Prints*, that they are arrived and now ready to be delivered at his ſtore, No. 94, High-ſtreet.

N. B. It is neceſſary to obſerve, that each ſubſcriber muſt return the original ſubſcription receipt, and pay the other half of the ſubſcription money, before the prints can be delivered.

april 10 6t

MAYOR'S OFFICE

REMOVED to 157 South Second ſtreet.

By this Day's Mail.

BALTIMORE, April 8.

Extract of a letter from Fredericksburg, to a gentleman in this city, dated April 4.

"A moſt tremendous fire broke out laſt night in his place, about 8 o'clock, nearly oppoſite the poſt office, which in a few hours turned out of their dwellings upwards of fifteen families. It preſented a ſcene of awfulneſs, which I have never ſeen exceeded any where. The wind ſtrongly from the weſt, ſpread the flames to the oppoſite ſide of the ſtreet, burnt the poſt office, and both printing offices, total ſaid this morning to be thirty houſes."

—

Profeſſor Smith and ſeveral other writers have largely diſcanted on the powers of ſympathy; we have often witneſſed an involuntary diſpoſition in people, on obſerving another to gaſp or ſigh, to do it themſelves; but the following ſingular inſtance of the influence of family ſympathy, if the circumſtance may be traced to that cauſe, is, perhaps without a parallel. It occurred in the Barrens of Baltimore county, laſt July, and has been related to us by a correſpondent.

Died, after a ſhort illneſs in the night, an elderly inhabitant, aged 86 years, and on the very ſame night, his daughter, one of his grand daughters, and one of his great grand daughters, alſo died; and to render the whole ſtill more extraordinary, his wife was delivered of a ſon on the ſame night.

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NORFOLK, April 2.

Yeſterday arrived the brig Robertſon, capt. Wakefield, 10 days from the Havanna. Sailed under convoy of the Delaware ſloop of war, and the General Greene and Governor Jay cutters, in company with the privateer lately captured by the Delaware.

On the 26th March, in lat. 32 long. 76, fell in with the brig America, from Wilmington (N. C.) bound to Jamaica, out two days, had loſt their deck load in a gale of wind; ſupplied him with fire. The next day ſpoke an Engliſh ſhip called the Louiſa from the ſame place to Jamaica; had loſt their foremaſt, bowſprit, and main top-maſt. Capt. Wakefield endeavoured to ſupply him with water but was prevented by the badneſs of the weather.

SALEM, March 29.

Brown, the Jacobin,

Who was committed to the jail in this town, laſt week, by John Lovejoy, Eſq. of Andover, was yeſterday examined before Thomas Bancroft, Eſq. for uttering ſeditious pieces tending to alienate the people of the United States from their rulers, and to bring the Government into diſrepute; and for writing, and being preſent, aſſiſting, aiding and abetting, the erection of a Pole and Label, at Dedham, with the following inſcription, "Liberty and Equality The Vice Preſident and the Minority. A ſpeedy retirement to the Preſident, No Sedition Bill, No Alien Bill, Downfall to the Tyrants of America." The witneſſes who were called were unable to ſay what particular points were conſidered in the pieces they heard read, but that the general tendency was ſuch as to lead them to inquire if all was going right in the Adminiſtration: That he aſſerted that lands had been lately ſold by Government for a few pence an acre, which were now ſelling for ten dollars: That it behoved the people to look around them, and not ſuffer their rulers to impoſe upon them—He confeſſed he wrote the inſcription on the label, and that he procured it to be painted—He is recognized in the ſum of 4000 dollars to appear at the Circuit Court to be holden in Boſton next June.

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BOSTON, April 3.

LOOK OUT.

A merchent veſſel, arrivad at Beverly this week, was met on the banks, a few days ſince, by a French privateer; but being in a leaky condition, and having no portable goods on board was ſuffered to proceed.

—

The Preſident of the United States will receive Company, at his Houſe in Quincy, on Tueſdays, from 10 o'clock till 2. He will receive Viſits upon buſineſs every day in the week. Sunday excepted.

Quincy, 30th March.

Gazette Marine Liſt.

New-York, April 10.

ARRIVED,	DAYS.
Ship Neptune, Hinchirſon, Hamburgh	161
Schr. Harriet, Della, George Town, N. C.	7

Extract from the Log Book of the ſchooner Industry, capt. Doak, from St. Kitts.

March 18, at one o'clock A. M. ſpoke the ſhip Liberty, of Salem, all well, Saba bearing S. S. E. diſtance 30 miles. Left at St. Kitts, ſhip Mary, from Batavia, for New-York; Juno, Manſen, for Boſton; Betſey, Murray, for do. ——, Lord, for Kennebunk; ——, Cane, for Portſmouth; brig Favorite, Carter, for Newport; Peter and Randolph, for do. Hannah, Eldridge, for Boſton, and a number of other veſſels, names unknown, waiting for convoy.

On Thurſday the 1ſt of February, at four o'clock P. M. the brig Eliza and Mary, Congdon, maſter, ſailed from the bay of Cadiz, for New-York, in company with the following veſſels, viz.

SHIPS—Roanoke, Paine, 12 guns, 34 men, for Norfolk; Providence, Caruth, 10 guns, 36 men, for do.

BRIGS—Jemima and Fanny, Smith, 2 guns, 10 men, for Baltimore; New-York Packet, Innes, for Charleſton.

SCHOONERS—Hunter, Smith, 4 guns, 10 men, for Portland; Freeport, Gweld, 6 guns, 12 men, for Boſton; Succeſs, Graves 6 guns, 10 men, for Marblehead; Dolphin Woodbury, do. Beverly.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

THURSDAY EVENING, *APRIL* 11.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

	PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 4.
Six Per Cent.	16/3
Three Per Cent.	9/9
Deferred 6 Per Cent.	14/4
BANK United States,	23 per cent.
—— Pennſylvania,	21 ditto.
—— North America,	46 ditto
Inſurance comp. N. A. ſhares	31
—— Pennſylvania, ſhares,	40
8 per cent Scrip	5

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

On Hamburgh 33 1-3 cents per Mark Banco.	
— London, at 30 days	56 1-2
—— at 60 days	54
—— at 90 days	52 1-2
Amſterdam, 60 days, pr. guild.	36 to 37 1-2 cents

A gentleman arrived in town laſt evening, who left the Camp at Miller's Town yeſterday morning; but we do not learn that any thing particular had occurred ſince our laſt accounts.—Miller's Town is about ten miles ſouth weſt of Bethlehem, aud 45 miles from Philadelphia. The report of the arreſtation of the *Parſon* (Eyrman) is not confirmed by the laſt accounts.

—

Extract of a letter from a young gentleman belonging to one of the troops of Philadelphia Cavalry, dated

"*Quaker Town, 8th April*, 1799.

"We had yeſterday the moſt ſevere ride yet experienced, after the Inſurgents, and were ſo fortunate as to take nine of them. We have now under guard 15, which I ſuppoſe will be ſent to Philadelphia ſoon.

"We ſhall proceed to Bethlehem, but go no further to-day than ten miles, as more priſoners are expected about that diſtance from hence.

"The ride I mention above was on little elſe than rocks and ſtones, over which we travelled very faſt for 12 miles.

"If I can judge right, we ſhall be home in about ten days."

—

MR. FENNO,

IN your paper of yeſterday I obſerve a certificate of mine introduced in a publication ſigned William Jackſon, and ſaid to be ſworn before Alexander Tod, Alderman.

That the certificate is mine, is true, and that its contents are ſtrictly true, I am ready to atteſt on oath, were it neceſſary; but that it was ſworn before Alexander Tod, or any other magiſtrate, is a miſtake, as it is not true.

I gave the certificate for two reaſons:—the firſt was, it was requeſted by Dr. Hall—the ſecond was in behalf of myſelf as well as in behalf of Dr. Hall. I had reaſon to believe, that it was alledged Dr. Hall had changed his opinion on his viſiting the ſhip the ſecond time with me; and that he had been influenced thereto by me. If I did not quite miſunderſtand Mr. Jackſon, he himſelf conveyed that idea to me, pretty clearly in the preſence of Mr. John Leamy. For theſe reaſons I conſidered my certificate to be perfectly pertinent and proper; and I am equally unable to diſcover any thing offenſive in it; as to comprehend any analogy or relation between a negative teſtimony thus circumſtanced, and a negative quantity in Algebra, as alluded to by Mr. Jackſon.

SAMUEL DUFFIELD.

April 11, 1799.

In the New England ſtates the few particles of Jacobiniſm which have been diſcovered in different quarters, are faſt diſſolving. Portſmouth, the capital of New-Hampſhire which has for ſome years been diſgraced by the overbearing influence of a knot of modern republicans, headed by ſenator John, has at length ſhook off the degrading bondage, and effected a thorough change for the better. Till the late election, French influence has prevailed ſo far in that place as to procure a majority of votes againſt gov. Gilman, and to give a ſeat in the Legiſlature of that ſtate to an antifederal triumvitrate from the capital. The 12th ult. the number of votes given in Portſmouth for Governor was 377--312 of which were for Gov. Gilman—and three decided federaliſts were choſen members of the legiſlature by a large majority of votes. Portſmouth has been the only depot of French influence and anarchy of any conſequence, in the ſtate of New-Hampſhire.

In Boſton (Maſs.) the Jacobins have been driven from the ſeats of municipal authority, (which a few of them had diſgraced) and are conſigned over to merited contempt—among the town offices which have recently been filled, it is ſaid two of the fraternity only received a majority of votes—and that thoſe two were promoted to the honorable ſtation of hogreeves.—Alb. Cent.

From Thomas's MASSACHUSETTS SPY.

THE NEIGHBOR. No. CLX.

'Old Age is the Storehouſe of Inconveniences.'
SOCRATES.

THERE is ſo much truth in this obſervation, that it would be difficult, even for a talkative and complaining old man, to recount the inconveniences of old age, in a long winter evening; much leſs to comprehend them in a periodical eſſay. Both body and mind are ſtored with them; and theſe are productive of other great inconveniences in a man's wordly affairs, and in the neceſſary buſineſs of life. The old man feels his health, his vigour, his ſpirits, his ſenſes, his memory, his intellects, decaying, without a hope of their recovery; for he knows that *he ſhall not return to the days of his youth.* Death has bereaved him of his friends and familiars; and *the years are come, when he ſays, he has no pleaſure in them.* With the decays of his own frame and faculties, he ſees his buildings are gone to decay, and he cannot muſter up reſolution to repair them: He ſees his family decayed beyond recovery. In youth we are gaining; in age we are continually loſing.

Our years
As life declines, ſpeed rapidly away,
And not a year but pilfers, as it goes,
Some youthful grace that age would gladly keep,
A tooth, or auburn lock, and by degrees,
Their length and color from the locks they ſpare. COWPER

And "the defects of our minds," ſays Rochefoucalt, "like thoſe of our faces, increaſe as we grow old." And theſe defects are certainly as viſible, and attended with much greater inconvenience.

The inconveniences and miſeries of old age have been the theme of many writers. "All men," ſays Dr. Hunter, "wiſh to live to old age; but when they have attained their wiſh, they are apt to repine at the infirmities and diſcomforts, which are neceſſarily incident to it. They would be old—but they would not be neglected, wearied of, and forſaken. They would be old—but they would not be practiſed upon and deceived. But old age certainly brings on all theſe, and many more inconveniences; and vain it is to dream of the benefit, without the care." The ſame writer, ſpeaking of Jacob, ſays, "Formerly he had youthful blood and ſpirits to encounter, and to endure the evils of life. Hope ſtill cheered the heart, and ſcattered the cloud. But now, behold the hoary head ſinking with ſorrow to the grave; the ſpirit oppreſſed, overwhelmed with a ſea of trouble. Keen recollection ſummons up the gheſts of former afflictions; and paſt joys recur only to remind him, that they are gone forever; and black deſpair obſcures, excludes, the proſpect of good to come. What heart is not wrung at hearing a poor old man cloſing the bitter recapitulation of his misfortunes in theſe words, *All these things are against me!*" Dr. Goldſmith, in my opinion, indulges too great a degree of impatience, ingratitude, and diſcontent in the following obſervations; "If I ſhould judge of that part of life, which lies before me, by that which I have ſeen, the proſpect is hideous. Experience tells me, that my paſt enjoyments have brought me no real felicity; and ſenſation aſſures me, that thoſe I have felt, are ſtronger than thoſe which are yet to come." Peeviſhneſs is the almoſt univerſal weakneſs, and often the fault of old people. Goldſmith had met with much from an illnatured world, to embitter life, and to ſour his temper. But his chriſtian advantages ought to have cured it; ought to have heightened the reliſh of his enjoyments, and to have diminiſhed the ſenſe of his infelicities. "*Openneſs to flattery,*" ſays Dr. Johnſon, "is the common diſgrace of declining life. When men feel weakneſs increaſing upon them, they naturally deſire to reſt from the ſtruggles of contradiction, the fatigue of reaſoning, and the anxiety of circumſpection. When they are hourly tormented with pains and diſeaſes, they are unable to bear any new diſturbance, and conſider all oppoſition as an addition to miſery, of which they feel already more than they can patiently endure. Thus deſirous of peace, and thus fearful of pain, the old man ſeldom enquires after any other qualities in thoſe whom he careſſes than quickneſs in conjecturing his deſires, activity in ſupplying his wants dexterity in intercepting complaints or remonſtrances before they approach near enough to diſturb him, flexibility to preſent humour, ſubmiſſion to a haſty petulence, and attention to wearieſome narrations. By theſe arts alone, many have been able to defeat the claims of kindred, and of merit; and to enrich themſelves with preſents, and with legacies.—Nothing is more deſpicable, or more miſerable, than the old age of a paſſionate man. When the vigor of youth fails him, and his amuſements pall with frequent repetition, his occaſional rage ſinks by decay of ſtrength into peeviſhneſs; that peeviſhneſs, for want of novelty and variety becomes habitual. The world falls off from around him; and he is left, as Homer expreſſes it, to devour his own heart in ſolitude and contempt: "Long life," ſays Dr. Blair, "is, of all others, the moſt general, and ſeemingly the moſt innocent object of deſire. But with reſpect to this, we ſo frequently err, that it would have been a bleſſing to many to have had their wiſh denied. There was a period when they might have quitted the ſtage with honor, and peace. But by living too long they outlived their reputation, outlived their friends, and comforts; and reaped nothing from the continuance of days, except to feel the preſſure of age, to taſte the dregs of life, and to behold a wider compaſs of human miſery." It may juſtly be remarked alſo, that to the long catalogue of the inconveniences of old age, which moral and ſatyrical writers have ſo copiouſly diſplayed, may be often added the loſs of fame It is not uncommon for thoſe, who at their firſt entrance into the world, were diſtinguiſhed for eminent attainments or ſuperior abilities, to diſappoint the hopes they had raiſed, and to end in neglect and obſcurity, that life, which they began in celebriety and honor.

ELECTION.

Pennſylvania Hospital,
4th mo. 4, 1799.

The *Contributors* to this inſtitution, are hereby notified, agreeably to the Charter of Incorporation, that a general election will be held at the Hoſpital on the 6th day of the 5th month 1799, being the ſecond day of the week, at 3 o'clock, P. M. for twelve Managers, and a Treaſurer for the enſuing year.

By order of a Board of Managers.
SAMUEL COATES, Sec'ry.
eodt6m

☞ *Letter Bag of the ſhip JUNO for HAMBURGH, will remain at the Bar of the Coffee-Houſe until the 14th inſt.*

New-Theatre.

Mr. Marſhall's Benefit.

ON FRIDAY EVENING, April 12,
Will be preſented, a much admired COMEDY, called
THE CONSCIOUS LOVERS.
Written by Sir Richard Steele, author of the Tatler, Guardian, &c.

Sir John Bevil,	Mr Downie
Mr. Sealand,	Mr Warren
Bevil, Junr.	Mr Marſhall
Myrtle,	Mr Fox
Cimberton,	Mr Wignell
Humphrey,	Mr Warrell
Tom,	Mr Bernard
Daniel	Mr Bliſſet
Mrs Sealand,	Mrs Doctor
Iſabella,	Mrs Hunter
Lucinda,	Mrs L'Eſtrange
Phillis,	Mrs Francis
Indiana,	Mrs Merry

In act II. a ſong incidental to the Piece, by Mrs Warrell.

End of the Comedy, A New Scotch Pantomimical Ballet, (compoſed by Mr. Byrne,) called
HIGHLAND FESTIVITY.

To which will be added, (for the ſecond and laſt time this ſeaſon) a new Muſical Farce called
The Rival Soldiers;
Or, Sprigs of Laurels.
[Written by Mr. O'Keefe.]

With the ſong of *Four and Twenty Fiddlers all on a Row.*

The Little Midſhipman	Miſs Arnold
Mary Lactic	Mrs Warrell

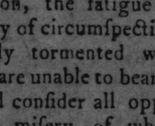
Tickets to be had of Mr. Marſhall, at J. R. Stams, No. 10 South Fifth ſtreet, near Market ſtreet, at H. & P. Rice's Book ſtore, No. 16, South Second ſtreet, at Carr's Muſic Repoſitory No. 36, South Second ſtreet, and at the office adjoining the theatre

☞ On Saturday, (never performed in America) a PLAY, in three acts, (interſperſed with ſongs) called FALSE AND TRUE,—with an entire new Pantomime, taken from the Arabian Nights Entertainments, called *The Arabs of the Deſart; Or, Harlequin's Flight from Egypt*—For the benefit of Mr. Francis.

*** Mr. WARREN's Night will be on Monday next. ¶

The Subſcribers have for ſale, at their Compting-houſe, No. 35, Dock-ſtreet,
White and red Lead
Patent ſhot, No. 1 to 8, B & BB
Hemp
Bourdeaux Brandy, 1ſt and 4th proof
Claret in caſes, firſt quality
One trunk of Umbrellas
Three Caſes conſiſting of
Braſs and Wood Compaſſes
Amplitude do.
Day and night Glaſſes, and
Sewing Twine
100 Cutlaſſes
4000 buſhels Liverpool Salt.
THOMAS MURGATROYD & SONS.
april 11 mw 3w

For Edenton, N. C.



THE SLOOP
LARK,
FOR Freight, enquire at No. 135, Market-ſtreet.
april 11 6t

ROSS & SIMSON,
HAVE FOR SALE,
Prime Jamaica Sugar in hhds.
Boſton Beef in Barrels,
A few bales Bengal } COSSAS. HUMHUMS.
1100 buſhels St. Martins Salt.
april 11 §

Now Landing,
From on board the Neptune, Captain Saunders from London, and for ſale by the ſubſcribers
39 tons beſt St. Peterſburg clean Hemp
599 pieces Britiſh Sail-cloth,
2 trunks Silk goods,
3 caſes Ladies Hats,
10 caſks Briſtles,
8 bales Ticklenburgs,
Erick & Lewis Bollmann.
No. 100, Spruce-ſtreet.
april 11 §

NANKEENS,
Hyſon,
Hyſon Skin, and } TEAS,
Souchong
JUST LANDING,
From on board the ſhip Wooddrop Sims from Canton, and for ſale by
James C. Fiſher,
No. 13, Arch-ſtreet.
april 11 eodtf

WILL BE SOLD,
By Public Auction,
At the Merchants' Coffee House, on Wednesday the 17th inſt. at 7 o'clock in the evening
Seven contiguous Lots of Ground.

Six whereof contain 28 and one 30 feet, on the ſouth ſide of Cheſnut ſtreet, being bounded on the weſt by Tenth ſtreet, and extending in depth from Cheſnut to George ſtreet, 235 feet.

On one of theſe lots there are two Frame Houſes, which rent for about £. 35 per annum; and on another there is a good Brick Building, of two ſtories, which with the adjoining garden rents for 200 dollars per annum. There are on the premiſes a great variety of fruit and ornamented trees.

The ſituation of theſe Lots in a very elevated and improving part of the city, renders them an object highly worthy of the attention of thoſe who are deſirous of building.

The terms of payment will be one fourth caſh, one fourth in 60, one fourth in 90, and one fourth in 120 days.

BENSON & YORKE,
Auctioneers.
April 11. dtdf

Landing at Pine-ſtreet wharf,
From on board the ſchooner Hannah, captain Barlon, from Charleſton,
100 tierces } RICE
76 half ditto }
55 bales cotton, 34 of which are entitled to drawback,
FOR SALE BY
Robert C. Latimer.
april 8 d5t

WANTED

TO go to the Weſt-Indies, in the capacity of a Clerk, a Gentleman, an American or Engliſhman by birth (the former of whom would be preferred.) He muſt be a good accountant, well recommended, and capable of writing and ſpeaking the French language—Such a perſon, on application to the printer, may learn further particulars.
Philadelphia, april 5, 1799. §

A Pleasant Retreat.

To be sold at public vendue.

By order of the Orphan's Court of Montgomery County on the 17th day of the fourth month next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants Coffee house, in Philadelphia,

The following described capital house and lots situated in Potts Town, about 36 miles from Philadelphia, being part of the estate of Thomas Mayburry, deceased.

The Mansion house standing on the Main street, built with stone and the best materials, commodiously divided into rooms and well finished throughout—with an airy entry and good cellars, forty-two feet in front and thirty six feet in depth—adjoining is a Stone Piazza, stove room and kitchen with lodging rooms over them—a well of good water in the yard—and a stone milk house with a smoke house over it—a good garden, &c. on the south end of the lot are a brew house, carriage house and a large stone barn—with extensive stables for horses, cows &c.

This estate would accommodate a large genteel family inclining to retire into the country. Potts Town being one of the cheapest places for provisions within the same distance from Philadelphia—and for healthy situation, conveniences of stages, &c is equal to most inland towns in Pennsylvania.

With the foregoing premises will be sold, a Lot of excellent Clover Land, adjoining the Barn, containing about three Acres, in which are a number of Apple Trees.

Further particulars may be known on application to

Rebecca Mayburry, on the premises, John Warder, or James Vaux, in Philadelphia. } *Administrators to the estate of Thomas Mayburry, deceased.*

3d Month 29. mw&ft17A

JACOB PERKINS,

HAVING invented an effectual check for detecting counterfeit Bank Paper, which has received the sanction of one Bank, and the approbation of the undersigned eminent artists, and having obtained a patent, securing to him, and to his assigns, the exclusive right of the invention, hereby offers to his fellow citizens the privilege of using it upon terms, to be agreed on between him and any person disposed to avail themselves of a guard against counterfeits.

—

THE undersigned having examined Jacob Perkin's new invented method to detect counterfeit Bank paper, do approve of the plan, it being impossible to engrave or sink two plates perfectly alike, without the original die or hub, the counterfeiter would find it impossible to make an impression which would perfectly gage with the check from the original die.

ROB'T SCOT, Engraver & Die sinker
JAMES SMITHER, Engraver.
JAMES AKIN, Engraver.

The terms may be known by applying to No 11, South 3d street.

March 23. 2awtf

To all whom it may concern.

THE Creditors of the Subscriber are desired to take notice, that application has been made to the Court of Common Pleas of Mifflin County, in the State of Pennsylvania, in order that the applicant may receive the benefit of the several laws passed for the relief of insolvent debtors, and the said court have appointed the second Monday in April next, to hear him and his creditors at the court house in Lewis Town, in the said county.

WM. ARMSTRONG, jun.

march 18. 1aw3w

Patent Ploughs,

TO be sold for cash by Joseph Salter at Ation Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry—Jonathan Harker, Woodbury—and Jesse Evans, Lumberton. Those who have used them give them the preference to any other kind, as they require less team, break the ground better, are kept in order at less expence and are sold at a cheaper rate—the plan is much simplified and consists of but one piece of cast iron, with the handles and beam of wood; they may be fixed with wrought lays and coulters to be put on with screws and taken off at pleasure

Patent rights for vending with instructions for making them may be had by applying to John Newbold, or the subscriber No. 212 North Front-street.

Who has for Sale;

Or to Lease for a term of Years,

A number of valuable tracts of Land, well situated for Mills, Iron Works or Farms, mostly improved, lying chiefly in the county of Huntingdon state of Pennsylvania. Those who may incline to view them will please to apply to John Canan esq. near Huntingdon.

Charles Newbold.

july 17 2awtf

NOTICE.

—

GOOD encouragement will be given to a person who understands the Tanning business in all its branches—also to a person who understands making of Tin-Ware, to move into the Western Country.—Persons who have small families would be preferred,—For further particulars enquire at No 53 North Fourth-street.

None need apply but those who can bring good recommendations.

march 12 ¶ eod4w

FOR SALE,

A smart, active Bay Horse,

BETWEEN fifteen and sixteen hands high, rising five years, would suit very well for a gentleman in any of the troops of Horse, he is perfectly sound, the price is 220 dollars.—For a view please to apply at No 10, North Eighth street, or at Gisbertson's Stable. in 4th between Lombard and Cedar or South-streets.

march 23 2aw3w

Sheathing Copper,

25 Pipes of the finest particular

Madeira Wine

For Sale by
JOSEPH S. LEWIS
No. 25, Dock Street,

March 21. 3tawim

CHARLES CAMPBELL,

WATCH-MAKER.

HAS removed to the Shop formerly occupied by Mr. *John Wood*, No. 55, corner of Front and Chesnut-streets; where he will thankfully receive and execute orders with neatness and dispatch

HE HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

A Neat and Large Assortment of

Clocks & Watches.

—

WANTED,

A JOURNEYMAN;

ALSO, one or two Apprentices of respectable parents.

—

FOR SALE,

A large quantity of Watch Glasses

Wholesale and Retail.

NOV 24 3awtf

FOR SALE

A House and Lot in Trenton,

THE house is of brick, two stories high, four rooms on a floor, and in good order.—For further particulars enquire of Ab. Hunt, in Trenton, or of JOHN E. CRESSON,
No. 54, Market street.

march 9 3awim

For Sale,

TEN or twelve Tons, Clover & Timothy

HAY,

Of the first quality.—Apply at No. 43, Almond-street.

jan. 8. 1awtf

Mount Pleasant on Schuylkill.

THE subscriber is willing to sell the estate on which he lives, at the end of the new canal, and about three and a half miles distant from this city.

A pleasant place adjoining is also for sale. These situations are too well known to require description, especially as it is presumed the purchaser would choose to judge for himself.——If not sold before the first of May, the mansion house is engaged to be let. Enquire on the premises.

JON. WILLIAMS.

April 1. eodtistm

Superfine Writing Papers,

Just received by the Adventure from London,

FOR SALE

By WILLIAM YOUNG,

No. 52 Second, the corner of Chesnut-street,

CONSISTING OF

IMPERIAL, super-royal, state, wove and plain, royal, medium, thick post; extra large vellum, and plain folio post; extra large plain and wove post; quarto gilt and plain superfine hot-pressed,

W. Young has also on hand, a large assortment of the best American manufactured writing and printing papers; all sorts of papers made on short notice agreeable to patterns.

Consignment for sale at prime costs and charges:

5 Trunks of books assorted;
120 Reams large royal printing paper;
100 Reams London brown royal do.
113 Reams foolscap do.
The above are entitled to the drawback.
1 Case black leather and Morocco pocket books.

april 1. 7t

THE COMMISSIONERS,

APPOINTED by the Corporation to open Books of Subscription for a Loan to introduce *WHOLESOME WATER* from the River Schuylkill by means of Steam Engines (already contracted for) to the Center Square and from thence to be distributed through the City, give

NOTICE,

THAT a book will be opened at the City Hall to-morrow, the 13th instant, and will be continued from day to day, until the Loan is compleated, where the commissioners will attend from 10 o'clock in the morning until one, to receive subscriptions.

By order of the Board,

Jacob Shoemaker, sec'y.

2d mo. 12.

N. B. Ten dollars to be paid on each share at the time of Subscribing,

30 dollars at the expiration of two months } From the time of subscribing
30 ditto, ditto, 4 months
30 ditto, ditto, 6 months

TO LET.

THE large House in Southwark, lately occupied by Mr. Henry Mitchell; apply to

Isaac Wharton.

Jan. 11 §

The Subscriber offers for Sale,

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY.

AN Excellent three story Brick House, situate the corner of 7th and Race-streets;—the house is about 25 feet front and well finished in every respect; the Lot is 76 feet front on Race-street and 88 feet deep, the situation remarkably airy, having a public square open in Front of it.

Two three story Brick Houses, Brick Stores, and good Wharf, situate in Water-street, between Arch and Race-streets, the lot on which these buildings are, is fifty four feet front on Water-street, and continues that width about 95 feet, then widens to the south 13 feet 6 inches, so that the front on the water is sixty seven feet six inches, this lot adjoins John Steinmetz esq. on the south, and has the advantage of a public alley on the north, and is a very desirable situation for the business of a Flour Factor, or Merchant

A large elegant two story Stone House, situate on the Point no Point road, being the first house to the Northward of the five mile stone; this house is about 60 feet front and 40 feet deep finished in a neat manner; there is a good garden and choice collection of the best fruit trees, Ice-House and other conveniences with about nine acres of ground—or if more agreeable to the purchaser, thirty two acres of upland and meadow may be added to it.

A plantation in Bibirry Township, Philadelphia county near the Red Lyon, about 13 miles from this city; bounded by the Northampton Road and Poquessing Creek, this farm contains about 140 acres of land, a proportion of which is woodland and meadow, a brick dwelling-house, frame barn, and other out-houses, and there is said to be a good stone quarry on part of it, although it has not yet been opened, a further description is deemed unnecessary as no person will purchase without viewing the premises,

A small plantation in Horsham Township, Montgomery county, nineteen miles from Philadelphia, adjoining to Grame Park, on which is an excellent new Stone House and Kitchen, with a large Stone Shed for the accommodation of traveller's horses; the house is now occupied as a tavern, and is suitable for any kind of public business, the land is good in quality, a good neighborhood, and a remarkably healthy situation: there is fifty acres of land and meadow in this farm——Also for sale, several tracts of land in different counties of this state.

—

☞ The House in Race-street first mentioned and one of the Houses in Water-street, are now

TO BE LET,

And immediate possession given. For terms apply at the South-east corner of Arch and Sixth-streets, to

JOSEPH BALL.

feb 7 th&stf

Weavers.

SEVERAL WEAVERS may find employment by applying to Isaac T. Hopper, No. 39, Pine-street.

3mo. 15th, 1799.

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

14 four pound Cannon, different lengths,
5 Carronades.

JOHN NIXON & CO.

December 1. §

FOR SALE

By SIMON WALKER,

Pine, near Fifth-street,

WOOLWICH proof Cannon—9 pounders, 6 1-2 feet long, 20 cwt. each, and 7 feet long, 25 cwt. each, with carriages, &c completed

ditto—6 pounders, 5 1-2 feet long, 15 cwt. each, and 6 feet long, 18 cwt. each, with carriages, &c complete;

Carronades on sliding carriages, 12, 18 & 24 pounders, weighing 6 1-2, 8 and 13 cwt. each;

Boarding Pikes and Cutlasses;

English Cannon Powder;

Copper Sheathing Nails, Spikes and Bolts;

6, 9, 12, 18 and 24lb. round Shot;

6, 9, 18 and 24lb. double-headed do.

9 18 and 24lb. Cannister Shot.

Also—a quantity of best English, Porter, Claret and Port Wine Bottles,

Taunton Ale in casks of 7 dozen each.

march 8. 2aw tf

FOR SALE,

THE time of a likely Negro Boy, about ten years old—he is healthy and active, and has been accustomed to waiting, &c.—Enquire of the Printer.

March 16. eodtf

Notice.

THE Creditors of JOHN SHAVER, of Hopewell township, in the county of Huntingdon, are hereby requested to produce their accounts and demands against him, duly attested, to the subscribers, at the court house in the town of Huntingdon, on Saturday the 20th day of April next—And all persons indebted to the said John Shaver, are required to make immediate payment to either of the subscribers.——Given under our hands 23d February, 1799,

JOHN CADWALLADER, } Assignees of
GEORGE BUCKANON, } John Shave.

march 15 12aw4w

NOTICE.

THE creditors of Benjamin Davidson, esq. of Franklin township in the county of Huntingdon, are hereby requested to produce their accounts and demands against him duly attested, to the subscribers, at the Court House in the town of Huntingdon on the first Monday in May next. And all persons indebted to the said Benjamin Davidson, are required to make immediate payment to either of the subscribers. Given under our hands

Samuel Marshall, James Hunter, Alexander Dean, } *Assignees of B. Davidson*

march 27 ¶ 12aw4w

ALL PERSONS,

INDEBTED to the Estate of ABRAHAM DICKS, Esq. late Sheriff of the County of Delaware, are requested to make immediate payment, and all those who have demands against said Estate to authenticate and present them for settlement. Also, all those who have deposited writings with said deceased to apply for them to

WILLIAM PENNOCK. Adm'r.

Springfield, Delaware county, 1st mo. 8th, 1799.

jan. 8 12awtf

NOTICE

To the Creditors of William Richards, Deceased.

THE real estate of William Richards having been recently sold, the creditors of said estate are requested to furnish their accounts immediately, as a dividend will be struck on the first day of May next and paid at any time afterwards, on application to

WILLIAM BELL.

Philadelphia, 25th Feb. 1799. m.th.t1May

Samuel Miles, jun'r.

Of the city of Philadelphia, merchant, having assigned over all his effects, real, personal and mixed, to the subscribers, for the benefit of such of his creditors as may subscribe to the said assignment on or before the first of August next.

Notice is hereby given,

To all persons indebted to the said estate, that they are requested to make immediate payment to either of the assignees, or to the said Samuel Miles, who is authorised to receive the same; in failure whereof legal steps will be taken for the recovery of such debts, as are not discharged accordingly.

GEORGE ASTON,
CORNELIS COMEGYS, } Assignees
JOHN ALLEN,

feb. 14. 3awtf

Mahogany.

THE subscriber, intending to leave off, the Mahogany and Lumber Business, offers for sale at his yard, the corner of Queen and Water streets, Southwark, all his stock on hand, consisting of a great variety of

St. Domingo and Bay Mahogany Boards, Plank and Scantling,

All well seasoned and fit for immediate use.

Also a few thousand feet seasoned half-inch and inch White Pine Boards, and a small quantity of two feet cedar shingles.

All that shall remain unsold, will be disposed of at public sale, at 10 o'clock on Thursday the 28th instant. The terms of payment will be cash for purchases under 100 dollars, from 100 to 500 dollars at 60 days, and all above 500 dollars at 60 and 120 days, for approved indorsed notes, with the discount. The sale to be continued until the whole is disposed of.

JOHN M'CULLOH.

N.B. The subscriber will sell or let the above yard, wharf and dwelling house, which he now occupies.

march 4 eot28May

FOR SALE,

At the two mile stone, on the Wessahickon, or Ridge Road,

A Place containing about eighty acres, in parts or the whole together, as may suit the purchaser. There is on the premises a house 47 1-2 feet front, by 43 1-2 deep, a scullery, milk house, pump, ice house, and farm house, a large barn, 60 feet by 32, with stalls for 25 horses and cows, a carriage house, and a pump of good water in the barn yard, and a second milk house supplied by a spring. The grounds are well manured, and laid out in good stile, with an abundance of ornamental, and fruit trees, the situation healthy and high, commanding a view of the city and Delaware. There is also a small distance from the mansion house a farm house in good repair, with kitchen, stable, &c. and a pump of good water: For terms apply to

SAMUEL MEREDITH.

No. 171, Chesnut Street.

March 12.

Valuable Property for Sale,

In Chesnut, near Sixth street, directly opposite Congress Hall,

A LOT of ground, about 21 feet front in Chesnut street and 73 feet in depth, whereon is a good frame house, now in the tenure of Samuel Benge, subject to a ground rent of 20s. per annum.

The advantageous situation of this property requires no comments, for it must be known, there are few in this city to equal it, an unexceptionable title will be made to the purchaser. Apply to

JAMES GIRVAN,

no. 198, Chesnut street, next door to the premises.

march 5 tu.th sa tf

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber this day, at noon, two mulatto house servants, viz Ned, but commonly called Edward among his companions, well known as the subscriber's coachman and waiting man for several years in this city and in New-York—he is a tall strait made mulatto with a large bushy head of hair, about 32 years of age, has a low forehead, with small eyes, a sullen dark look and is much inclined to be abrupt and insolent, one of his legs something smaller than the other from a fracture in his youth; he generally wears a brown cloth coatee with red cuffs and cape and red edging, or fustian with red cuffs and cape; had on when he went away an old forest cloth surtout, mix'd brown and yellow, and has a box coat of light colored drab, with red and white livery lace, but as I do not know what other clothes he had on, may change his dress.

Nelly, calling herself Wife to the before named Ned, she is much above the middle stature, strait made with falling shoulders, has a remarkable ferocious countenance and is very passionate, quarrelsome, and noisy, she is rather a fair mulatto—has lost one or two of her front teeth, which she supplies with wax, and has a large scar between her shoulders occasioned by a blister; she is about forty five years of age, has a very masculine air in her walk, she carried away with her several gowns of different colored cotton; the above reward will be given for apprehending and securing them in any jail in the United States and giving notice to the subscriber; or fifty dollars for securing either of them.——All persons are cautioned against harboring, entertaining, or concealing the above servants or either of them; and all masters of vessels and others are warned against carrying them from the United States,

JACOB READ.

A Senator of the United States from the State of South Carolina, corner of 4th and Union-street Philadelphia.

april 5 eod2w

FOR SALE,

A FINE healthy situation on the Delaware 13 miles north of Philadelphia, with a two story frame house nearly new and a kitchen adjoining;—a piazza in front of the house, 3 rooms on each floor, a good cool cellar, a pump of good water, garden and orchard.—The land and water stages for New York and Burlington pass the premises every day. 10 acres of land will be allotted to the buildings, and more may be had if wanted.

For further particulars enquire at No. 12 Dock-street, or 161 South Second-street.

april 6. 3awtf

A Capital Store

TO LET,

Enquire of
JOSEPH S. LEWIS,
No. 25, Dock street

april 5. 2aw2w

REAL ESTATES.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Offers for sale the following described property,

—*viz.*—

ON HIGH-STREET,

A LOT of ground on the south side thereof, between 7th and 8th streets, containing in front 23 feet 8 inches and extending in depth southward 306 feet.

The improvements on this lot are a substantial Brick Dwelling House, three stories high, with garrets and an extensive range of back buildings also of three stories—the whole comprising two genteel parlours—a spacious drawing room—back parlour—kitchen—wash-house, &c. and a great number of bed-chambers. It has the privilege of passage into Market-street, through a 3 feet wide alley communicating with the yard.

Another lot on the same situation and next adjoining, westward to the one above described, containing in front, on Market street, 20 feet 8 inches by 306 feet in depth, on which are erected a two story frame dwelling house and kitchen well calculated to accommodate a small family.

The back ground of both these lots is rendered healthy and pleasant by gravel walks and grass plats and a number of fruit and forest trees growing thereon. Each lot hath the privilege of a passage into Eighth-street through a 15 feet wide alley extending to the same from the back ends.

One other Lot of ground adjoining to and eastward of the subscriber's Dwelling House, containing in front 33 feet and extending southward to the depth of 306 feet—on which are erected a substantia Brick Dwelling House, 18 feet front, with garrets and very convenient back buildings of the same height and materials. Also a Carriage House and Stables built of wood.

ON CHESNUT STREET.

A Lot of Ground on the north side, and between Seventh and Eighth Streets, containing in front 102 feet, and extending in depth northward 178 feet. This Lot is also accommodated with a passage into Eighth Street, through the above described alley.

In the town of Dover,

KENT COUNTY, DELAWARE STATE.

Eight Lots of Ground adjoining each other, on the west side of King street, containing in front on the same 505 feet, and extending in depth westward about 402 feet, on which are erected a two story Brick Dwelling House, and another Brick Building adjoining, suitable for a Store or Office together with several frame tenements—a stream of water runs through the south part of the lot, where a tan-yard might be improved to advantage.

Payment of a part of the purchase money will be required—the remainder may be at interest for a number of years by giving the premises in security, &c.

RICHARD RUNDLE.

jan 11 d1w 2awtf

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the Marine Barracks on the 20th inst. Wm. Johnston, a Marine Soldier aged 30 years, 5 feet 6 inches high, black hair and eyes, and has lost the middle finger of the right hand. He carried off with him his full uniform. Whoever will secure the said deserter in any goal, shall receive the above reward.

DAN. CARMICK,
commanding the Marine Barracks.

march 28 eod2w

Iron Works for Sale.

THE subscriber wishing to decline the iron business, will dispose of all his property, situate in Botetourt county, Virginia, on the navigable water of James River, consisting of a Furnace with all the necessary patterns complete, a Forge with three Fires and two hammers, two good Merchant Mills, two Saw Mills, together with all the necessary buildings for the use of the Works, several large Banks of Ore convenient to the Furnace of an excellent quality for bar-iron—The whole of the works have been built within five years, on the most approved plans, by the best workmen in the different branches from Pennsylvania; they are in complete repair for casting and manufacturing iron. There are attached to said Works, about sixteen thousand acres of Wood-land, a very considerable stock of wood cut and ore raised. It is presumed unnecessary to enlarge, as a purchaser will undoubtedly view before he purchases. Indisputable titles will be given, and the terms made known, by applying to the subscriber at the Works.

WILLIAM WILSON.

march 15. co1m

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

March 5th, 1799.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT by an act of Congress passed the 28th day of February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine, the following alterations and amendments have been made to an act passed on the sixth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven, intituled, "An act laying duties upon stamped vellum, parchment and paper."

I.

The stamp duties heretofore imposed upon foreign bills of exchange and bills of lading are to cease and determine from and after the 31st day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine.

II.

The several stamp duties hereafter enumerated will be levied and collected throughout the United States, from and after the 31st day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine.

For every skin, or piece of vellum or parchment or sheet or piece of paper, upon which shall be written or printed either of the instruments or writings following, to wit.

	Dolls.	Cts.
Any foreign bill of exchange, draft or order for the payment of money in any foreign country, - - -		20
Any note or bill of lading, or writing or receipt in nature thereof, for goods or merchandize to be exported;—if from one district to another district of the United States, not being in the same state, - -		4
If from the United States to any foreign port or place, - -		10
Any policy of insurance, or instrument in the nature thereof, other than those heretofore specified in the above recited act, when the sum insured shall not exceed five hundred dollars, - - - -		25
When the sum insured shall exceed five hundred dollars, - - - -	1	

And the said Duties are chargeable upon each and every Bill of Exchange and Bill of Lading without respect to the number contained in each set.

III

Bonds required in any case by the Laws of the United States, or of any state, upon legal process, or in any judicial proceeding, or for the faithful performance of any trust or duty are exempt from the payment of Stamp-Duties.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year abovementioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

march 7 d1m

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

March 11th, 1799.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

Pursuant to the act of Congress passed on the 1st day of June, one thousand, seven hundred and ninety six, entitled "an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military services, and for the society of United Brethren for propagating the gospel among the Heathen;" and the act supplementary to the said recited act passed on the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine——*to wit:*

I.

THAT the tract of Land herein after described, namely, "beginning at the North West corner of the seven ranges of townships, and running thence fifty miles due south, along the western boundary of the said ranges;—thence due West to the Main Branch of the Scioto river; thence up the Main Branch of the said river to the place where the Indian boundary line crosses the same;—thence along the said boundary line, to the Tuscaroras branch of the Muskingum river at the crossing place above Fort Lawrence; thence down the said river, to the point where a line run due west from the place of beginning, will intersect the said river; thence along the line so run to the place of beginning;" has been divided into townships of five miles square, and fractional parts of townships; and that plats and surveys of the said townships and fractional parts of townships are deposited in the offices of the Register of the Treasury and Surveyor General, for the inspection of all persons concerned.

II.

The holders of such warrants as have been or shall be granted for military services performed during the late war, are required to present the same to the Register of the Treasury, at some time prior to the twelfth day of February in the year, one thousand eight hundred, for the purpose of being registered; No registry will however be made of any less quantity than a quarter township, or four thousand acres.

III.

The priority of location of the warrants which may be presented and registered in manner aforesaid, prior to the 12th day of February in the year one thousand eight hundred, will immediately after the said day, be determined by lot, in the mode dreferibed by the act first recited.

IV.

The holders of registered warrants, shall on Monday the 17th day of February, in the year 1800, in the order of which the priority of location shall be determined by lot as aforesaid, personally, or by their agents, designate in writing at the office of the Register of the Treasury, the particular quarter townships elected by them respectively, and such of the said holders as shall not designate their locations on the said day, shall be postponed in locating such warrants to all other holders of registered warrants.

V.

The holders of warrants for military services sufficient to cover one or more quarter townships or tracts of four thousand acres each; shall, at any time after Monday the 17th day of February, 1800 and prior to the first day of January, 1802, be allowed to register the said warrants in manner aforesaid, and forthwith to make locations therefor on any tract or tracts of land not before located.

VI.

All warrants or claims for lands on account of military services, which shall not be registered and located before the first day of January, 1802, are by the supplementary act of Congress herein before recited, passed on the second day of March, 1799, declared to be forever barred.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year above mentioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Sec. of the Treasury.

To be Let,

A genteel, convenient three story

BRICK HOUSE,

IN SPRUCE STREET, (no. 64)

THIS house has been newly papered and painted, and was not occupied during last fever.

feb. 12. d5t af. eo tf.

To be Let,

A Store and Loft,

NEAR Market-street Wharf.—Enquire of the Subscriber,

GEO. DAVIS,
319 High-street.

feb 11 2awtf

PRINTED BY *J. W. FENNO.*